THE

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1785. [No. 1234.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends,* "*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public* *Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

Imanuel Caſe

Has juſt received a new Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell very cheap for Caſh, at his Shop, at the Sign of the PAN and FISH, at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN, among which are the following:

AN Aſſortment of light and dark Chintzes, Patches, and Calicoes,
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Crapes,
Broadcloths,
Serges,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Moreens,
Calimancoes,
Sattinets,
Black & blue Laſtings,
Janes,
Fuſtians,
Corduroys,
Velvets,
Coatings and Duffils,
Qualities and Bindings,
Buttons,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Soots Ounce and coloured Threads,
White and brown Buckrams,
Cotton, Worſted, and Thread Stockings,
Bed-Ticks,
Beaver and courſe Hats,
Chip Hats,
Yard wide 7-8 and 3-4 Iriſh Linens,
Irish Sheeting,
Apron and ſhirting Checks,
Lawns,
Cambricks,
Plain, ſpotted and ſtriped Lawns,
Renting Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Shawls,
Flower'd Bandannoe, Romal, Barcelona, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Gauzes,
Gauze Aprons,
Black Sattins and Pelongs,
Modes,
Sarſnets,
Taffaties,
Perſians,
Black Silk Laces and Edgings,
White Thread Ditto,
Womens' black and coloured Silk Mitts,
Kidd and Lamb Gloves of all Colours,
Ribbons and Taſtes,
Fans and Tapes,
Teſtaments and Spelling Books,
Writing and Bonnet Paper,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Pewter Diſhes and Plates,
Baſons,
Porringers,
Tea-Pots,
Table and Tea-Spoons,
Cotton and Wool-Cards,
Knives and Forks,
Penknivs and Razors,
Shoe Knives,
Taylor's Shears,
Sciſſors,
Spectacles,
Snuff-Boxes, and Shoe Buckles,
Steel Spurs,
Candleſticks,
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Thumb Latches,
Plain-Irons,
Pins, Needles, and Thimbles,
Powder and Shot,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d, Nails,

Likewiſe a general Aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Among which are Hooper's and Anderſon's Pills, Turlington's Balſam, Daffey's and Stoughton's Elixer, Saltpetre, Spirits Nitre, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tea, Coffee, Rice, Flour, Alſpice, Sugar, Tea-Cups, Saucers, Tea-Pots and Bowls, Glaſs and Stone Ware, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Whalebone, Copperas, Alum, Brimſtone, Iron Shovels, German Steel, Malaga and Lisbon Wines, Brandy, Hollands Gin, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Salt, &c. &c.

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FOR PRIVATE SALE,

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WILLIAM & JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, May 12, 1785.

John Franklin

Hereby informs his Friends and the Public in general, THAT he has removed from the South-Ferry, at Narraganſet, to this City, where he has opened a

Houſe of Entertainment,

oppoſite Capt. Jeremiah Clarke's and Col. Topham's, near the Point-Ferry, and has provided himſelf with good STABLING, and every other Requiſite for the Accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers and others, who may depend upon receiving the beſt of Uſage.

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Juſt opened at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN,

IS to be ſeen a complete Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, juſt imported in the LONDON PACKET Capt. MACY, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

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Juſt imported in the Brigantine LONDON, Captain MACY,

A VERY grand Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons of the Year, eſpecially the preſent, and now ready for Sale, at the Store of

Thomas Green and Sons,

At the ROE-BUCK, near CARR's-FERRY.

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In BROAD STREET, on the loweſt Terms, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

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He alſo carries on SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING in all its Branches, as well for Exportation as for domeſtic Conſumption.

Dr. PRICE's OBSERVATIONS *continued.*

Of TRADE, BANKS, *and* PAPER CREDIT.

FOREIGN trade has, in ſome reſpects, the moſt uſeful tendency. By creating an intercourſe between diſtant kingdoms, it extends benevolence, removes local prejudices, leads every man to conſider himſelf more as a citizen of the world than of any particular State, and, conſequently, checks the exceſſes of that *Love of our Country** which has been applauded as one of the nobleſt, but which, *really*, is one of the moſt *deſtructive* principles in human nature.——Trade alſo, by enabling every country to draw from other countries conveniences and advantages which it cannot find within itſelf, produces among nations a ſenſe of mutual dependence, and promotes the general improvement.—But there is no part of mankind to which theſe uſes of trade are of leſs conſequence than the *American* States. They are ſpread over a great continent, and make a world within themſelves. The country they inhabit includes ſoils and climates of all ſorts, producing not only every *neceſſary*, but every *convenience* of life. And the vaſt rivers and wide-ſpread lakes which interſect it, create ſuch an inland communication between its different parts, as is unknown in any other region of the earth. They poſſeſs then within themſelves the beſt means of the moſt profitable *internal* traffic, and the ampleſt ſcope for it. Why ſhould they look much farther? What occaſion can they have for being anxious about puſhing *foreign* trade; or even about raiſing a great naval force?—Britain, indeed, conſiſting as it does of *unarmed* inhabitants, and threatened as it is by ambitious and powerful neighbours, cannot hope to maintain its exiſtence long after becoming open to invaſion by loſing its naval ſuperiority.——But this is not the caſe with the American States. They have no powerful neighbours to dread. The vaſt Atlantic muſt be croſſed before they can be attacked. They are all a well-trained *militia*; and the ſucceſsful reſiſtance which, in their infancy and without a naval force, they have made to the invaſion of the firſt *European* power, will probably diſcourage and prevent all future invaſions. Thus ſingularly happy, why ſhould they ſeek connexions with *Europe*, and expoſe themſelves to the danger of being involved in its quarrels?—What have they to do with its politics?—Is there any thing very important to them which they can draw from thence—except INFECTION?—Indeed, I tremble when I think of that rage for trade which is likely to prevail among them. It may do them infinite miſchief. All nations are ſpreading ſnares for them, and courting them to a dangerous intercourſe. Their beſt intereſt requires them to guard themſelves by all proper means; and, particularly, by laying heavy duties on importations. But in no caſe will any means ſucceed unleſs aided by MANNERS. In this inſtance, particularly, there is reaſon to fear that an increaſing paſſion for foreign frippery will render all the beſt regulations ineffectual. And ſhould this happen, that ſimplicity of character, that manliness of ſpirit, that diſdain of tinſel in which true dignity conſiſts, will diſappear. Effeminacy, ſervility and venality will enter; and liberty and virtue be ſwallowed up in the gulph of corruption. Such may be the courſe of events in the American States. Better *infinitely* will it be for them to conſiſt of bodies of plain and honeſt farmers, rather than opulent and ſplendid merchants.—Where in theſe States do the pureſt manners prevail? Where do the inhabitants live moſt on an equality, and moſt at their eaſe? Is it not in thoſe inland parts where agriculture gives health and plenty, and trade is ſcarcely known?——Where, on the contrary, are the inhabitants

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Calimancoes,
Sattinets,
Black & blue Laſtings,
Janes,
Fuſtians,
Corduroys,
Velvets,
Coatings and Duffils,
Qualities and Bindings,
Buttons,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Scots Ounce and coloured Threads,
White and brown Buckrams,
Cotton, Worſted, and Thread Stockings,
Bed-Ticks,
Beaver and courſe Hats,
Chip Hats,
Yard wide 7-8 and 3-4 Iriſh Linens,
Iriſh Sheeting,
Apron and ſhirting Checks,
Lawns,
Cambricks,
Plain, ſpotted and ſtriped Lawns,
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Shawls,
Flower'd Bandannoe, Romal, Barcelona, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Gauzes,
Gauze Aprons,
Black Sattins and Pelongs,
Modes,
Sarſnets,
Taffaties,
Perſians,
Black Silk Laces and Edgings,
White Thread Ditto,
Womens' black and coloured Silk Mitts,
Kidd and Lamb Gloves of all Colours,
Ribbons and Taſtes,
Fans and Tapes,
Teſtaments and Spelling Books,
Writing and Bonnet Paper,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Pewter Diſhes and Plates,
Baſons,
Porringers,
Tea-Pots,
Table and Tea-Spoons,
Cotton and Wool-Cards,
Knives and Forks,
Penknives and Razors,
Shoe Knives,
Taylor's Shears,
Sciſſors,
Spectacles,
Snuff-Boxes, and Shoe Buckles,
Steel Spurs,
Candleſticks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Thumb Latches,
Plain-Irons,
Pins, Needles, and Thimbles,
Powder and Shot,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d, Nails,

Likewiſe a general Aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Among which are Hooper's and Anderſon's Pills, Turlington's Balſam, Daffey's and Stoughton's Elixer, Saltpetre, Spirits Nitre, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tea, Coffee, Rice, Flour, Alſpice, Sugar, Tea-Cups, Saucers, Tea-Pots and Bowls, Glaſs and Stone Ware, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Whalebone, Copperas, Alum, Brimſtone, Iron Shovels, German Steel, Malaga and Liſbon Wines, Brandy, Hollands Gin, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Salt, &c. &c.

May 9, 1785.

SOAP and CANDLES,

Warranted good, manufactured and SOLD, by

GOULD MARSH,

As cheap as any imported of equal Quality, who has alſo to diſpoſe of LIME by the Hogſhead, and Two ſecond-hand CHAISES, cheap for Caſh.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.—May 9, 1785.

PURSUANT to a Reſolution of the Hon. General Aſſembly, which paſſed at their laſt Seſſion, the Creditors of ROWLAND RIDER, now a Priſoner in the Goal in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear at the next General Aſſembly, to be holden in the City of Newport, on the Fourth Monday of June next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition praying for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act ſhould not be granted. Witneſs,

HENRY SHERBURNE, Dep. Sec'ry.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on MONDAY the 23d inſt. at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, on the Premiſes,

TWO certain LOTS and the DWELLING-HOUSES thereon, ſituate in Newport—One in Priſon-Lane, now in Poſſeſſion of Paine Hammand, and the other on the Long-Wharf, in Poſſeſſion of Samuel Dayton, being Part of the Eſtate of Jervas Elam, deceaſed.

May 13, 1785.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A VERY elegant Set of Houſe Carpenter's Tools; an Iron-Preſs with one Screw and Plates equivalent; one wooden Preſs with three Screws and Plates equivalent; one Copper of Ninety Gallons, and four Dozen plain Pewter Moulds, all for the Conveniency of carrying on the Spermaceti Works, which will be diſpoſed of at Wholeſale or Retail, by the Subſcribers, at their Houſe on the Point, near the North-Battery.

WILLIAM & JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, May 12, 1785.

John Franklin

Hereby informs his Friends and the Public in general, THAT he has removed from the South-Ferry, at Narraganſet, to this City, where he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

oppoſite Capt. Jeremiah Clarke's and Col. Topham's, near the Point-Ferry, and has provided himſelf with good STABLING, and every other Requiſite for the Accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers and others, who may depend upon receiving the beſt of Uſuage.

Newport, May 13, 1785.

At Green's cheap Shop,

Juſt opened at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN,

IS to be ſeen a complete Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, juſt imported in the LONDON PACKET Capt. MACY, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

April 20, 1785.

Juſt imported in the Brigantine LONDON, Captain MACY,

A VERY grand Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons of the Year, eſpecially the preſent, and now ready for Sale, at the Store of

Thomas Green and Sons,

At the ROE-BUCK, near CARR'S-FERRY.

Newport, April 25, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN WILLIAMS,

In BROAD-STREET, on the loweſt Terms, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Saddlery, conſiſting of plated Stirrups of different Sorts; plated ſingle eye'd Portſmouth, Branch and Bredoon Bitts; ditto common Curbs; Spoon check'd and ſquare ditto, ditto plated ſnaffle; plated Spurs and Bridle Buckles; beſt tin'd three bar'd ridge-ſide Stirrups, ditto ſnaffle three bar'd burniſh'd bottom ditto; ſtrait ſide and ſwivel'd Stirrups; Womens' ditto of ſeveral Sorts; poliſh'd ſharp curb and bredoon Bitts; tin'd double rein'd ditto, and ſnaffles ditto of all Sorts; a great Variety of Staples and Plates, plated ditto; Silver waſh'd Bridle Buckles; tuft Nails, girth, flat, and inlet Sets of all Sizes; clout Nails and Tacks; ſtraining diaper girth and ſurſingle Webb; Chaiſe Livery Lace, oris ditto; Womens' Bridle Reins and ſaddle Fringes of different Colours.

He alſo carries on SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING in all its Branches, as well for Exportation as for domeſtic Conſumption.

Dr. PRICE's OBSERVATIONS *continued.*

Of TRADE, BANKS, *and* PAPER CREDIT.

FOREIGN trade has, in ſome reſpects, the moſt uſeful tendency. By creating an intercourſe between diſtant kingdoms, it extends benevolence, removes local prejudices, leads every man to conſider himſelf more as a citizen of the world than of any particular State, and, conſequently, checks the exceſſes of that *Love of our Country** which has been applauded as one of the nobleſt, but which, *really*, is one of the moſt *deſtructive* principles in human nature.——Trade alſo, by enabling every country to draw from other countries conveniences and advantages which it cannot find within itſelf, produces among nations a ſenſe of mutual dependence, and promotes the general improvement.—But there is no part of mankind to which theſe uſes of trade are of leſs conſequence than the *American* States. They are ſpread over a great continent, and make a world within themſelves. The country they inhabit includes ſoils and climates of all ſorts, producing not only every *neceſſary*, but every *convenience* of life. And the vaſt rivers and wide-ſpread lakes which interſect it, create ſuch an inland communication between its different parts, as is unknown in any other region of the earth. They poſſeſs then within themſelves the beſt means of the moſt profitable *internal* traffic, and the ampleſt ſcope for it. Why ſhould they look much farther? What occaſion can they have for being anxious about puſhing *foreign* trade; or even about raiſing a great naval force?—Britain, indeed, conſiſting as it does of *unarmed* inhabitants, and threatened as it is by ambitious and powerful neighbours, cannot hope to maintain its exiſtence long after becoming open to invaſion by loſing its naval ſuperiority.——But this is not the caſe with the American States. They have no powerful neighbours to dread. The vaſt Atlantic muſt be croſſed before they can be attacked. They are all a well-trained *militia*; and the ſucceſsful reſiſtance which, in their infancy and without a naval force, they have made to the invaſion of the firſt *European* power, will probably diſcourage and prevent all future invaſions. Thus ſingularly happy, why ſhould they ſeek connexions with *Europe*, and expoſe themſelves to the danger of being involved in its quarrels?—What have they to do with its politics?—Is there any thing very important to them which they can draw from thence—except INFECTION?—Indeed, I tremble when I think of that rage for trade which is likely to prevail among them. It may do them infinite miſchief. All nations are ſpreading ſnares for them, and courting them to a dangerous intercourſe. Their beſt intereſt requires them to guard themſelves by all proper means; and, particularly, by laying heavy duties on importations. But in no caſe will any means ſucceed unleſs aided by MANNERS. In this inſtance, particularly, there is reaſon to fear that an increaſing paſſion for foreign frippery will render all the beſt regulations ineffectual. And ſhould this happen, that ſimplicity of character, that manlineſs of ſpirit, that diſdain of tinſel in which true dignity conſiſts, will diſappear. Effeminacy, ſervility and venality will enter; and liberty and virtue be ſwallowed up in the gulph of corruption. Such may be the courſe of events in the American States. Better *infinitely* will it be for them to conſiſt of bodies of plain and honeſt farmers, rather than opulent and ſplendid merchants.—Where in theſe States do the pureſt manners prevail? Where do the inhabitants live moſt on an equality, and moſt at their eaſe? Is it not in thoſe inland parts where agriculture gives health and plenty, and trade is ſcarcely known?——Where, on the contrary, are the inhabitants

* *The love of our country is then only a noble paſſion when it engages us to promote the* internal *happineſs of our country, and to defend its rights and liberties againſt domeſtic and foreign invaſion, maintaining at the ſame time an equal regard to the rights and liberties of other countries. But this has not been its moſt common effects. On the contrary, it has in general been nothing but a ſpirit of rivalſhip between different communities, producing contention and a thirſt for conqueſt and dominion.—What is his* country *to a* Ruſſian, *a* Turk, *a* Spaniard, *&c. but a ſpot where he enjoys no rights, and is diſpoſed of by owners as if he was a beaſt? And what is his love to his country but an attachment to degradation and ſlavery?—What was the love of their country among the* Jews *but a wretched partiality for themſelves and a proud contempt for other nations? Among the* Romans *alſo what was it, however great in many of its exertions, but a principle holding together a band of robbers in their attempts to cruſh all liberty but their own?—Chriſtianity has wiſely ommitted to recommend this principle. Had it done this, it would have countenanced a vice among mankind.—It has done what is infinitely better—It has recommended* UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE.

most selfish, luxurious, loose, and vicious; and at the same time most unhappy? *Is* it not along the sea coasts, and in the great towns, where trade flourishes and merchants abound?—So striking is the effect of these different situations on the vigour and happiness of human life, that in the one population would languish did it receive no aid from emigrations; while in the other it increases to a degree scarcely ever before known.

But to proceed to some observations of a different nature.——

The United States have, I think, particular reason to dread the following effects of foreign trade.

By increasing importation to feed luxury and gratify prodigality, it will carry out their coin, and occasion the substitution of a delusive paper currency; the consequence of which will be, that *ideal* wealth will take place of *real*, and their security come to depend (as the security of BRITAIN does) on the strength and duration of a *Bubble*.——I am very sensible that paper credit is one of the greatest of all conveniences; but this makes it likewise one of the greatest of all temptations. A public Bank (while it can circulate its bills) faciliates commerce, and assists the exertions of a state in proportion to its credit; But when it is not carefully restricted and watched; when its emissions exceed the coin it can command, and are carried near the utmost length that the confidence of the public will allow; and when, in consequence of this, its permanence comes to depend on the permanence of public credulity—In these circumstances, a BANK, though it may for a time (that is, while a balance of trade too unfavorable does not occasion a run, and no events arise which produce alarms) answer all the ends of a MINE from which millions may be drawn in a minute; and by filling a kingdom with cash, render it capable of sustaining *any* debts, and give it a kind of OMNIPOTENCE.—In such circumstances, I say, notwithstanding these temporary advantages, a public BANK must *at last* prove a great calamity; and a kingdom so supported, at the very time of its greatest exertions, will be only striving more violently to increase the horror of an approaching convulsion.

The United States have already verified some of these observations, and felt in some degree the consequences to which I have alluded. They have been carried through the war by an emission of paper which had no solid support, and which now has lost all value. It is indeed surprising that, being secured on no fund and incapable of being exchanged for coin, it should ever have obtained a currency, or answered any important purpose.

Unhappily for *Britain*, it has used the means of giving more stability to its paper credit, and been enabled by it to support expences greater than any that have been yet known, and to contract a debt which now *astonishes*, and may hereafter produce a catastrophe that will *terrify* the world.—A longer duration of the late war would have brought on this catastrophe immediately. The PEACE has put it off *for the present*. God grant it still possible, that measures may be adopted which shall put it off *forever*.

Of OATHS.

OATHS are expedients to which all States have had recourse in order to obtain true information and ascertain facts by securing the veracity of witnesses. But I know not how to relish that *imprecation* which always makes a part of an oath. Perhaps, there is no such necessity for it as is commonly imagined. An AFFIRMATION solemnly made, with laws inflicting severe penalties on falshood when detected, would probably answer all the ends of oaths.—I am, therefore, disposed to wish, that in the United States *imprecatory* oaths may be abolished, and the same indulgence in this respect granted to all which is now granted to the *Quakers*. But I am afraid they will think this too dangerous an experiment; and what is of most consequence is to avoid,

First, Such a multiplicity of oaths as will render them too familiar.

And, Secondly, A slight manner of administering them. ENGLAND, in this respect, seems to be sunk to the lowest possible degree of degeneracy. Oaths among us are required on so many occasions, and so carelessly administered, as to have lost almost all their use and efficacy. It has been asserted, that, including oaths of office, oaths at elections, custom-house oaths, &c. &c. there are about a *million* of perjuries committed in this kingdom *annually*.—This is one of the most atrocious of our national iniquities; and it is a wonder if we are not to be visited for it with some of the severest of God's judgments.

CONCLUSION.

SUCH is the advice which I would *humbly* (but *earnestly*) offer to the United States of *America*.—Such are the means by which they may become the seats of liberty, science, peace, and virtue; happy within themselves, and a refuge to the world.

Often, while employed in writing these papers, have I wished for a warning voice of more power. The present moment, however auspicious to the United States if wisely improved, is critical; and, though apparently the end of all their dangers, may prove the time of their greatest danger. I have, indeed, since finishing this Address, been mortified more than I can express by accounts which have led me to fear that I have carried my ideas of them too high, and deceived myself with visionary expectations. And should this be true—Should the return of peace and the pride of independence lead them to security and dissipation—Should they lose those virtuous and simple manners by which alone Republics can long subsist—Should false refinement, luxury, and *impiety*, spread among them; excessive jealouty distract their governments; and clashing interests, subject to no strong controul, break the federal union—The consequence will be, that the fairest experiment ever tried in human affairs will miscarry; and that a REVOLUTION which had revived the hopes of good men and promised an opening to better times, will become a discouragement to all future efforts in favour of liberty, and prove only an opening to a new scene of human degeneracy and misery.

LONDON, February 14.

The *fashionable hoop* appears to be considerably reduced in its dimensions; but what it has lost below it has gained above; the top and the bottom are now of equal circumference, and the idea of gracefulness totally abolished.

Gowns and *coats* trimmed with ribband or fringe, continue in estimation among the ladies; whilst the fashionable undress is the favorite *chemise*, with the *purple zone* and *cushion hoop!*

The *poppy streamers* are to flame away till the latter end of the present month, when they will be succeeded by *lilach* and *pink pendants* and *bows*.

Among the many extraordinary *wants* of the present age, one appeared in a morning paper of Friday, of a most uncommon kind indeed. Wanted a young man of the *strictest honesty*, as a Clerk to an *Attorney!!!*

A lady the other day passing a shop in Holborn, the one half of which is a watch-maker's, and the other an undertaker's office, observed, that the owner of that place must be a very religious man, for he provided both for time and eternity.

A few days since a Bookseller expressed himself thus technically of Dr. Johnson:

"O, Sir, said he, the Doctor was a great *original*, he is *translated* into a Heavenly language; he was a *folio* among men; he is now *out of print*, and we shall never have a *new edition* of him."

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* April 7.

ON the 10th ult. General Greene and Col. Hawkins set out from this town to take a view of the lands and inland navigation of this State, and to visit his Excellency Don Vincent Emanuel de Zespedes, Governor of East-Florida, and returned on Saturday last. They were received at St. Augustine with every mark of politeness and attention, and every military honour was paid to the General worthy so great a character. A captain and fifty men were sent to his quarters as his guard, which the General modestly refused accepting, as being no longer in a military character. Centinels were placed at his quarters, and the different guards of the garrison paid him the same honours as they do to a Lieutenent-General of their own nation:—They were entertained during their residence by the Governor in a most splendid and elegant manner. The Commandant, the Treasurer, the Secretary and every other Officer of his Catholic Majesty in East-Florida seemed to vie with each other in those marks of unaffected friendship which so justly characterize the Spanish nation. The General was escorted to St. John's by the Colonel Commandant of Horse, and a party of dragoons; he was received by the Officer commanding at that post with hospitality and politeness, and from thence he was attended by the Colonel Commandant through the inland navigation to the river St. Mary's where the Commodore commanding his Catholic Majesty's ships on that station received him with the flag of Spain displayed at his foretop, and saluted by the discharge of 13 cannon. After partaking of an elegant entertainment which the Commodore had provided for the occasion, he was attended by the Commodore in his barge (and again saluted by thirteen cannon) to Cumberland Island, in this State where the Colonel Commandant of horse and the Commodore took leave of the General and Col. Hawkins. Such attention and respect as has been paid by the Governor and Officers at East-Florida to a great and beloved General, must impress the minds of the citizens of the United States with like sentiments to every Officer of his Catholic Majesty who may come among them.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) March 26.

Last Monday afternoon Governor Maxwell embarked on board the brig Commerce, Capt. Darrell, and sailed the same day for England. His Excellency was accompanied to the water side by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Brigadier-General M'Arthur, the Members of his Majesty's council, and several other gentlemen.

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) April 27.

A Jamaica paper says, "the representation to the King from the loyalists settled on the Bahama Islands, presents the most faithful picture of the situation of those unfortunate, persecuted men. Not only the obnoxious personage (Governor Maxwell) alluded to in that paper, but the body of the former inhabitants are said to look upon them with an invidious eye."

NEW-YORK, May 11.

On Monday last came on the annual election of Governor and Directors of the Bank of New-York, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq; Governor.

Directors:—Nicholas Low, Daniel M'Cormick, Samuel Franklin, Thomas Randall, Robert Bowne, William Maxwell, Thomas B. Stoughton, Alexander Hamilton, Isaac Roosevelt, Comfort Sands, Joshua Waddington, John Vanderbilt.—Mr. Wadsworth, of Hartford, is a merchant of the most distinguished rank in the State of Connecticut; he is daily expected in this city, where, it is presumed, he will take up his residence.

By a gentleman lately from New-London we are informed, that several British Agents (rejected from Boston) have taken stores, and ordered the vessels with their goods round to that city.

From the latest English newspapers we have the best evidence of the alarm which has seized the various manufacturing bodies throughout England. The treatment which the Delegates have received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had its influence upon the minds of men, and meetings are advertised for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Irish resolutions; so that the intended arrangement of trade with Ireland, is likely to prove equally fatal in its consequences to Mr. Pitt, with the East-India Bill to Mr. Fox.

May 14. Last Wednesday arrived safe in this harbour, the Ship Empress of China, Captain John Green, who sailed from hence on the 24th of February 1784, arrived at Port Wampou, in the River Canton, August the 28th, and departed thence December 30. The ship had a pleasant passage, met with no gales but a little blowing weather on leaving this coast; the crew were remarkably healthy, only one man, the Carpenter, a person long invalided, died on the 15th ult. after crossing the line. On his arrival at Wampou, the British Commodore (Captain Williams) shewed Captain Green much civility; after saluting the ship, he sent an officer on board with expressions of a cordial welcome, and offers of any services in his power. On his return and touching at the Cape of Good Hope (which he left about two months ago) he was informed that the ship United States, Captain Bell, from Philadelphia, having missed his passage, had got safe into Pondicherry; the Grand Turk, from Boston, was arrived at the Cape, from whence Captain Green has brought some sheep of that country. The Empress of China, highly to the credit of her Commander and his officers, effected the voyage out and home in fourteen months and twenty-four days; Captain Green left two gentlemen, Messrs. Shaw and Randal, at Canton, to superintend the interest of the several gentlemen concerned in this judicious, eminently distinguished, and very prosperous atchievement.

Among many other articles sent from our port to China in this ship, was a considerable quantity of the root Ginseng, which used to be in such high estimation with the inhabitants of that country, that they never found it too dear. The government of China sends out 10,000 Tartar soldiers every year to gather this plant, and each is obliged to bring home two ounces of the best Ginseng gratis, and for the rest they are paid its weight in silver. Private persons are not allowed to gather it, but this odious prohibition does not prevent them. If they did not break this unjust law, they would not be able to pay for the commodities they buy in the Empire, and consequently must submit to the want of them*. From the ill behaviour of the first Europeans, visiting this country, they are now suffered only to put into and trade at the port of Wampou, in the river of Canton.

There were three British ships in Canton river. The Commanders were Captains Thomson, Gore, and Blatchford.

* *These particulars respecting Ginseng are mentioned, as a large quantity of it was sent which sold there at different prices agreeably to its condition, and being the produce of this Continent, the best quality only will command a good profit.*

A Prospect of WAR between Great-Britain and Spain.

Extract of a letter from an officer of General Style's regiment (the IIId foot, commonly called the Old Buffs) at Jamaica, dated April 12, to his relation of the Royal Highlanders in Nova-Scotia, received in four days from Shelburne, by the sloop Two Brothers, Captain Barry.

"The Spanish General, Don Galvez, having ordered possession to be taken of Rattan*, Governor Clarke is making every possible disposition to reinforce and enable Major Lowry to keep his ground; our regiment, with a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. are sailed for the Musquito Shore; and to exaggerate matters between the two nations, the Spaniards have taken a brigantine from us loaded with provisions and stores for our garrison at the Shore; and by the Governor's latest accounts from the Secretary of State in London, a considerable fleet of men of war and frigates, with a number of transports and troops are hourly expected here from England, to carry on hostilities against the Spanish Continent."

* *Ruatan or Rattan, is an island situated in the Gulf of Honduras, in North-America, lying in long.* 89, *W. lat.* 16, 22, *was planted and fortified during the war of* 1740, *by the British, has a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this Gulph, or Bay, for logwood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda costas; but it was thought fit to be abandoned after the peace of Aix la Chapelle in* 1748; *however, it has since that time been repossessed, although very thinly inhabited; we are told it is but very lately that there were not more than twenty-five British families on that shore.*

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Virginia, dated March 20.

"I lately had the inexpressible pleasure of visiting the illustrious General Washington, in his rural retirement, on the banks of the Potowmack. He appears to take particular pleasure in entertaining with a hospitality and politeness peculiar to himself, such officers of the army from different parts of the continent, as served under him in the late perilous and bloody war; and it was among a group of these I had the happiness of beholding him.

"But still their darling chief, the rest were aw'd,
"The rest ador'd him towering as he trod!"

How truly admirable, as well as amiable does this distinguished character appear, in these walks of solitude and philosophy, after bringing about, with the assistance of Providence, one of the greatest events that this or any other age has been witness to—Compared with him (for with comparison does *impudence* insult us) how contemptible does those Irish patriots prove themselves to be whose little souls can be captivated by the attractions of a ribband or a pension, and who successively disappear behind the curtain of corruption and eternal obscurity, like those empty bubbles that exist a moment on the surface of some shallow stream, and then vanish from the view forever."

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampshire) May 13.

To such a pitch has British insolence arrived, that, added to their prohibiting all American vessels from entering their ports in the West-Indies, they will not suffer any American to command a British bottom, unless he can produce a certificate that he has served his Britannic Majesty during the late war: An American Captain, lately arrived here from Grenada, was thrown out of employ (after having engaged his freight, and in expectation of sailing for Europe) upon no other pretext than that he was *an American*. If any American vessel happens to appear within gun-shot of any British frigate or fort, with their colours flying, they are interrogated with the

moſt ſelfiſh, luxurious, looſe, and vicious; and at the ſame time moſt unhappy? *Is* it not along the ſea coaſts, and in the great towns, where trade flouriſhes and merchants abound?—So ſtriking is the effect of theſe different ſituations on the vigour and happineſs of human life, that in the one population would languiſh did it receive no aid from emigrations; while in the other it increaſes to a degree ſcarcely ever before known.

But to proceed to ſome obſervations of a different nature.——

The United States have, I think, particular reaſon to dread the following effects of foreign trade.

By increaſing importation to feed luxury and gratify prodigality, it will carry out their coin, and occaſion the ſubſtitution of a deluſive paper currency; the conſequence of which will be, that *ideal* wealth will take place of *real*, and their ſecurity come to depend (as the ſecurity of BRITAIN does) on the ſtrength and duration of a *Bubble*.——I am very ſenſible that paper credit is one of the greateſt of all conveniences; but this makes it likewiſe one of the greateſt of all temptations. A public Bank (while it can circulate its bills) faciliates commerce, and aſſiſts the exertions of a ſtate in proportion to its credit. But when it is not carefully reſtricted and watched; when its emiſſions exceed the coin it can command, and are carried near the utmoſt length that the confidence of the public will allow; and when, in conſequence of this, its permanence comes to depend on the permanence of public credulity—In theſe circumſtances, a BANK, though it may for a time (that is, while a balance of trade too unfavorable does not occaſion a run, and no events ariſe which produce alarms) anſwer all the ends of a MINE from which millions may be drawn in a minute; and by filling a kingdom with caſh, render it capable of ſuſtaining *any* debts, and give it a kind of OMNIPOTENCE.—In ſuch circumſtances, I ſay, notwithſtanding theſe temporary advantages, a public BANK muſt *at laſt* prove a great calamity; and a kingdom ſo ſupported, at the very time of its greateſt exertions, will be only ſtriving more violently to increaſe the horror of an approaching convulſion.

The United States have already verified ſome of theſe obſervations, and felt in ſome degree the conſequences to which I have alluded. They have been carried through the war by an emiſſion of paper which had no ſolid ſupport, and which now has loſt all value. It is indeed ſurpriſing that, being ſecured on no fund and incapable of being exchanged for coin, it ſhould ever have obtained a currency, or anſwered any important purpoſe.

Unhappily for *Britain*, it has uſed the means of giving more ſtability to its paper credit, and been enabled by it to ſupport expences greater than any that have been yet known, and to contract a debt which now *aſtoniſhes*, and may hereafter produce a cataſtrophe that will *terrify* the world.—A longer duration of the late war would have brought on this cataſtrophe immediately. The PEACE has put it off *for the preſent*. God grant it ſtill poſſible, that meaſures may be adopted which ſhall put it off *forever*.

Of OATHS.

OATHS are expedients to which all States have had recourſe in order to obtain true information and aſcertain facts by ſecuring the veracity of witneſſes. But I know not how to reliſh that *imprecation* which always makes a part of an oath. Perhaps, there is no ſuch neceſſity for it as is commonly imagined. An AFFIRMATION ſolemnly made, with laws inflicting ſevere penalties on falſhood when detected, would probably anſwer all the ends of oaths.—I am, therefore, diſpoſed to wiſh, that in the United States *imprecatory* oaths may be aboliſhed, and the ſame indulgence in this reſpect granted to all which is now granted to the *Quakers*. But I am afraid they will think this too dangerous an experiment; and what is of moſt conſequence is to avoid,

Firſt, Such a multiplicity of oaths as will render them too familiar.

And, Secondly, A ſlight manner of adminiſtering them. ENGLAND, in this reſpect, ſeems to be ſunk to the loweſt poſſible degree of degeneracy. Oaths among us are required on ſo many occaſions, and ſo careleſsly adminiſtered, as to have loſt almoſt all their uſe and efficacy. It has been aſſerted, that, including oaths of office, oaths at elections, cuſtom-houſe oaths, &c. &c. there are about a *million* of perjuries committed in this kingdom *annually*.—This is one of the moſt atrocious of our national iniquities; and it is a wonder if we are not to be viſited for it with ſome of the ſevereſt of God's judgments.

CONCLUSION.

SUCH is the advice which I would *humbly* (but *earneſtly*) offer to the United States of *America*.—Such are the means by which they may become the ſeats of liberty, ſcience, peace, and virtue; happy within themſelves, and a refuge to the world.

Often, while employed in writing theſe papers, have I wiſhed for a warning voice of more power. The preſent moment, however ſuſpicious to the United States if wiſely improved, is critical; and, though apparently the end of all their dangers, may prove the time of their greateſt danger. I have, indeed, ſince finiſhing this Addreſs, been mortified more than I can expreſs by accounts which have led me to fear that I have carried my ideas of them too high, and deceived myſelf with viſionary expectations. And ſhould this be true—Should the return of peace and the pride of independence lead them to ſecurity and diſſipation—Should they loſe thoſe virtuous and ſimple manners by which alone Republics can long ſubſiſt—Should falſe refinement, luxury, and *impiety*, ſpread among them; exceſſive jealouſy diſtract their governments; and claſhing intereſts, ſubject to no ſtrong controul, break the federal union—The conſequence will be, that the faireſt experiment ever tried in human affairs will miſcarry; and that a REVOLUTION which had revived the hopes of good men and promiſed an opening to better times, will become a diſcouragement to all future efforts in favour of liberty, and prove only an opening to a new ſcene of human degeneracy and miſery.

LONDON, February 14.

The *faſhionable hoop* appears to be conſiderably reduced in its dimenſions; but what it has loſt below it has gained above; the top and the bottom are now of equal circumference, and the idea of gracefulneſs totally aboliſhed.

Gowns and *coats* trimmed with ribband or fringe, continue in eſtimation among the ladies; whilſt the faſhionable undreſs is the favorite *chemiſe*, with the *purple zone* and *cuſhion hoop!*

The *poppy ſtreamers* are to flame away till the latter end of the preſent month, when they will be ſucceeded by *lilach* and *pink pendants* and *bows*.

Among the many extraordinary *wants* of the preſent age, one appeared in a morning paper of Friday, of a moſt uncommon kind indeed. Wanted a young man of the *ſtricteſt honeſty*, as a Clerk to an *Attorney!!!*

A lady the other day paſſing a ſhop in Holborn, the one half of which is a watch-maker's, and the other an undertaker's office, obſerved, that the owner of that place muſt be a very religious man, for he provided both for time and eternity.

A few days ſince a Bookſeller expreſſed himſelf thus technically of Dr. Johnſon:

"O, Sir, ſaid he, the Doctor was a great *original*, he is *tranſlated* into a Heavenly language; he was a *folio* among men; he is now *out of print*, and we ſhall never have a *new edition* of him."

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) April 7.

ON the 10th ult. General Greene and Col. Hawkins ſet out from this town to take a view of the lands and inland navigation of this State, and to viſit his Excellency Don Vincent Emanuel de Zeſpedes, Governor of Eaſt-Florida, and returned on Saturday laſt. They were received at St. Auguſtine with every mark of politeneſs and attention, and every military honour was paid to the General worthy ſo great a character. A captain and fifty men were ſent to his quarters as his guard, which the General modeſtly refuſed accepting, as being no longer in a military character. Centinels were placed at his quarters, and the different guards of the garriſon paid him the ſame honours as they do to a Lieutenent-General of their own nation:—They were entertained during their reſidence by the Governor in a moſt ſplendid and elegant manner. The Commandant, the Treaſurer, the Secretary and every other Officer of his Catholic Majeſty in Eaſt-Florida ſeemed to vie with each other in thoſe marks of unaffected friendſhip which ſo juſtly characterize the Spaniſh nation. The General was eſcorted to St. John's by the Colonel Commandant of Horſe, and a party of dragoons; he was received by the Officer commanding at that poſt with hoſpitality and politeneſs, and from thence he was attended by the Colonel Commandant through the inland navigation to the river St. Mary's where the Commodore commanding his Catholic Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation received him with the flag of Spain diſplayed at his foretop, and ſaluted by the diſcharge of 13 cannon. After partaking of an elegant entertainment which the Commodore had provided for the occaſion, he was attended by the Commodore in his barge (and again ſaluted by thirteen cannon) to Cumberland Iſland, in this State where the Colonel Commandant of horſe and the Commodore took leave of the General and Col. Hawkins. Such attention and reſpect as has been paid by the Governor and Officers at Eaſt-Florida to a great and beloved General, muſt impreſs the minds of the citizens of the United States with like ſentiments to every Officer of his Catholic Majeſty who may come among them.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) March 26.

Laſt Monday afternoon Governor Maxwell embarked on board the brig Commerce, Capt. Darrell, and ſailed the ſame day for England. His Excellency was accompanied to the water ſide by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Brigadier-General M'Arthur, the Members of his Majeſty's council, and ſeveral other gentlemen.

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) April 27.

A Jamaica paper ſays, "the repreſentation to the King from the loyaliſts ſettled on the Bahama Iſlands, preſents the moſt faithful picture of the ſituation of thoſe unfortunate, perſecuted men. Not only the obnoxious perſonage (Governor Maxwell) alluded to in that paper, but the body of the former inhabitants are ſaid to look upon them with an invidious eye."

NEW-YORK, May 11.

On Monday laſt came on the annual election of Governor and Directors of the Bank of New-York, when the following gentlemen were choſen:

Jeremiah Wadſworth, Eſq; Governor.

Directors:—Nicholas Low, Daniel M'Cormick, Samuel Franklin, Thomas Randall, Robert Bowne, William Maxwell, Thomas B. Stoughton, Alexander Hamilton, Iſaac Rooſevelt, Comfort Sands, Joſhua Waddington, John Vanderbilt.—Mr. Wadſworth, of Hartford, is a merchant of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in the State of Connecticut; he is daily expected in this city, where, it is preſumed, he will take up his reſidence.

By a gentleman lately from New-London we are informed, that ſeveral Britiſh Agents (rejected from Boſton) have taken ſtores, and ordered the veſſels with their goods round to that city.

From the lateſt Engliſh newſpapers we have the beſt evidence of the alarm which has ſeized the various manufacturing bodies throughout England. The treatment which the Delegates have received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had its influence upon the minds of men, and meetings are adwertiſed for the purpoſe of petitioning Parliament againſt the Iriſh reſolutions; ſo that the intended arrangement of trade with Ireland, is likely to prove equally fatal in its conſequences to Mr. Pitt, with the Eaſt-India Bill to Mr. Fox.

May 14. Laſt Wedneſday arrived ſafe in this harbour, the Ship Empreſs of China, Captain John Green, who ſailed from hence on the 24th of February 1784, arrived at Port Wampou, in the River Canton, Auguſt the 28th, and departed thence December 30. The ſhip had a pleaſant paſſage, met with no gales but a little blowing weather on leaving this coaſt; the crew were remarkably healthy, only one man, the Carpenter, a perſon long invalided, died on the 15th ult. after croſſing the line. On his arrival at Wampou, the Britiſh Commodore (Captain Williams) ſhewed Captain Green much civility; after ſaluting the ſhip, he ſent an officer on board with expreſſions of a cordial welcome, and offers of any ſervices in his power. On his return and touching at the Cape of Good Hope (which he left about two months ago) he was informed that the ſhip United States, Captain Bell, from Philadelphia, having miſſed his paſſage, had got ſafe into Pondicherry; the Grand Turk, from Boſton, was arrived at the Cape, from whence Captain Green has brought ſome ſheep of that country. The Empreſs of China, highly to the credit of her Commander and his officers, effected the voyage out and home in fourteen months and twenty-four days; Captain Green left two gentlemen, Meſſrs. Shaw and Randal, at Canton, to ſuperintend the intereſt of the ſeveral gentlemen concerned in this judicious, eminently diſtinguiſhed, and very proſperous atchievement.

Among many other articles ſent from our port to China in this ſhip, was a conſiderable quantity of the root Ginſeng, which uſed to be in ſuch high eſtimation with the inhabitants of that country, that they never found it too dear. The government of China ſends out 10,000 Tartar ſoldiers every year to gather this plant, and each is obliged to bring home two ounces of the beſt Ginſeng gratis, and for the reſt they are paid its weight in ſilver. Private perſons are not allowed to gather it, but this odious prohibition does not prevent them. If they did not break this unjuſt law, they would not be able to pay for the commodities they buy in the Empire, and conſequently muſt ſubmit to the want of them*. From the ill behaviour of the firſt Europeans, viſiting this country, they are now ſuffered only to put into and trade at the port of Wampou, in the river of Canton.

There were three Britiſh ſhips in Canton river. The Commanders were Captains Thomſon, Gore, and Blatchtond.

* *Theſe particulars reſpecting Ginſeng are mentioned, as a large quantity of it was ſent which ſold there at different prices agreeably to its condition, and being the produce of this Continent, the beſt quality only will command a good profit.*

A Proſpect of WAR between Great-Britain and Spain.

Extract of a letter from an officer of General Style's regiment (the IIId foot, commonly called the Old Buffs) at Jamaica, dated April 12, to his relation of the Royal Highlanders in Nova-Scotia, received in four days from Shelburne, by the ſloop Two Brothers, Captain Barry.

"The Spaniſh General, Don Galvez, having ordered poſſeſſion to be taken of Rattan*, Governor Clarke is making every poſſible diſpoſition to reinforce and enable Major Lowry to keep his ground; our regiment, with a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. are ſailed for the Muſquito Shore; and to exaggerate matters between the two nations, the Spaniards have taken a brigantine from us loaded with proviſions and ſtores for our garriſon at the Shore; and by the Governor's lateſt accounts from the Secretary of State in London, a conſiderable fleet of men of war and frigates, with a number of tranſports and troops are hourly expected here from England, to carry on hoſtilities againſt the Spaniſh Continent."

* *Ruatan or Rattan, is an iſland ſituated in the Gulf of Honduras, in North-America, lying in long. 89, W. lat. 16, 22, was planted and fortified during the war of 1740, by the Britiſh, has a good harbour, where the ſhips that reſort to this Gulph, or Bay, for logwood, might have been defended againſt all the forces of the Spaniſh guarda coſtas; but it was thought fit to be abandoned after the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748; however, it has ſince that time been repoſſeſſed, although very thinly inhabited; we are told it is but very lately that there were not more than twenty-five Britiſh families on that ſhore.*

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Virginia, dated March 20.

"I lately had the inexpreſſible pleaſure of viſiting the illuſtrious General Waſhington, in his rural retirement, on the banks of the Potowmack. He appears to take particular pleaſure in entertaining with a hoſpitality and politeneſs peculiar to himſelf, ſuch officers of the army from different parts of the continent, as ſerved under him in the late perilous and bloody war; and it was among a group of theſe I had the happineſs of beholding him.

"But ſtill their darling chief, the reſt were aw'd,
"The reſt ador'd him towering as he trod!"

How truly admirable, as well as amiable does this diſtinguiſhed character appear, in theſe walks of ſolitude and philoſophy, after bringing about, with the aſſiſtance of Providence, one of the greateſt events that this or any other age has been witneſs to—Compared with him (for with compariſon does *impudence* inſult us) how contemptible does thoſe Iriſh patriots prove themſelves to be whoſe little ſouls can be captivated by the attractions of a ribband on a penſion, and who ſucceſſively diſappear behind the curtain of corruption and eternal obſcurity, like thoſe empty bubbles that exiſt a moment on the ſurface of ſome ſhallow ſtream, and then vaniſh from the view forever."

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampſhire) May 13.

To ſuch a pitch has Britiſh inſolence arrived, that, added to their prohibiting all American veſſels from entering their ports in the Weſt-Indies, they will not ſuffer any American to command a Britiſh bottom, unleſs he can produce a certificate that he has ſerved his Britannic Majeſty during the late war: An American Captain, lately arrived here from Grenada, was thrown out of employ (after having engaged his freight, and in expectation of ſailing for Europe) upon no other pretext than that he was *an American*. If any American veſſel happens to appear within gun-ſhot of any Britiſh frigate or fort, with their colours flying, they are interrogated with the

most selfish, luxurious, loose, and vicious; and at the same time most unhappy? Is it not among the sea coasts, and in the great towns, where trade flourishes and merchants abound?—So striking is the effect of these different situations on the manners and happiness of human life, that in the one population would languish did it receive no aid from emigrations; while in the other it increases to a degree scarcely ever before known.

But I proceed to some observations of a different nature.

The United States have, I think, particular reason to dread the following effects of foreign trade.

By increasing importation to feed luxury and gratify prodigality, it will carry out their coin, and occasion the substitution of a delusive paper currency; the consequence of which will be, that *ideal* wealth will take place of *real*, and their security come to depend (as the security of BRITAIN does) on the strength and duration of a *Bubble*.——I am very sensible that paper credit is one of the greatest of all conveniences; but this makes it likewise one of the greatest of all temptations. A public Bank (while it can circulate its bills) facilitates commerce, and assists the exertions of a state in proportion to its credit. But when it is not carefully restricted and watched; when its emissions exceed the coin it can command, and are carried near the utmost length that the confidence of the public will allow; and when, in consequence of this, its permanence comes to depend on the permanence of public credulity—In these circumstances, a BANK, though it may for a time (that is, while a balance of trade too unfavorable does not occasion a run, and no events arise which produce alarms) answer all the ends of a MINE from which millions may be drawn in a minute; and by filling a kingdom with cash, render it capable of sustaining *any* debts, and give it a kind of OMNIPOTENCE.—In such circumstances, I say, notwithstanding these temporary advantages, a public BANK must *at last* prove a great calamity; and a kingdom so supported, at the very time of its greatest exertions, will be only striving more violently to increase the horror of an approaching convulsion.

The United States have already verified some of these observations, and felt in some degree the consequences to which I have alluded. They have been carried through the war by an emission of paper which had no solid support, and which now has lost all value. It is indeed surprising that, being secured on no fund and incapable of being exchanged for coin, it should ever have obtained a currency, or answered any important purpose.

Unhappily for *Britain*, it has used the means of giving more stability to its paper credit, and been enabled by it to support expences greater than any that have been yet known, and to contract a debt which now *astonishes*, and may hereafter produce a catastrophe that will *terrify* the world.—A longer duration of the late war would have brought on this catastrophe immediately. The PEACE has put it off *for the present*. God grant it still possible, that measures may be adopted which shall put it off *forever*.

Of OATHS.

OATHS are expedients to which all States have had recourse in order to obtain true information and ascertain facts by securing the veracity of witnesses. But I know not how to relish that *imprecation* which always makes a part of an oath. Perhaps, there is no such necessity for it as is commonly imagined. An AFFIRMATION solemnly made, with laws inflicting severe penalties on falshood when detected, would probably answer all the ends of oaths.—I am, therefore, disposed to wish, that in the United States *imprecatory* oaths may be abolished, and the same indulgence in this respect granted to all which is now granted to the *Quakers*. But I am afraid they will think this too dangerous an experiment; and what is of most consequence is to avoid,

First, Such a multiplicity of oaths as will render them too familiar.

And, Secondly, A slight manner of administering them. ENGLAND, in this respect, seems to be sunk to the lowest possible degree of degeneracy. Oaths among us are required on so many occasions, and so carelessly administered, as to have lost almost all their use and efficacy. It has been asserted, that, including oaths of office, oaths at elections, custom-house oaths, &c. &c. there are about a *million* of perjuries committed in this kingdom *annually*.—This is one of the most atrocious of our national iniquities; and it is a wonder if we are not to be visited for it with some of the severest of God's judgments.

CONCLUSION.

SUCH is the advice which I would *humbly* (but *earnestly*) offer to the United States of *America*.—Such are the means by which they may become the seats of liberty, science, peace, and virtue; happy within themselves, and a refuge to the world.

Often, while employed in writing these papers, have I wished for a warning voice of more power. The present moment, however auspicious to the United States if wisely improved, is critical; and, though apparently the end of all their dangers, may prove the time of their greatest danger. I have, indeed, since finishing this Address, been mortified more than I can express by accounts which have led me to fear that I have carried my ideas of them too high, and deceived myself with visionary expectations. And should this be true—Should the return of peace and the pride of independence lead them to security and dissipation—Should they lose those virtuous and simple manners by which alone Republics can long subsist—Should false refinement, luxury, and *impiety*, spread among them; excessive jealouty distract their governments; and clashing interests, subject to no strong controul, break the federal union—The consequence will be, that the fairest experiment ever tried in human affairs will miscarry; and that a REVOLUTION which had revived the hopes of good men and promised an opening to better times, will become a discouragement to all future efforts in favour of liberty, and prove only an opening to a new scene of human degeneracy and misery.

LONDON, February 14.

The *fashionable hoop* appears to be considerably reduced in its dimensions; but what it has lost below it has gained above; the top and the bottom are now of equal circumference, and the idea of gracefulness totally abolished.

Gowns and *coats* trimmed with ribband or fringe, continue in estimation among the ladies; whilst the fashionable undress is the favorite *chemise*, with the *purple zone* and *cushion hoop!*

The *poppy streamers* are to flame away till the latter end of the present month, when they will be succeeded by *lilach* and *pink pendants* and *bows*.

Among the many extraordinary *wants* of the present age, one appeared in a morning paper of Friday, of a most uncommon kind indeed. Wanted a young man of the *strictest honesty*, as a Clerk to an *Attorney!!!*

A lady the other day passing a shop in Holborn, the one half of which is a watch-maker's, and the other an undertaker's office, observed, that the owner of that place must be a very religious man, for he provided both for time and eternity.

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SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) April 7.

ON the 10th ult. General Greene and Col. Hawkins set out from this town to take a view of the lands and inland navigation of this State, and to visit his Excellency Don Vincent Emanuel de Zespedes, Governor of East-Florida, and returned on Saturday last. They were received at St. Augustine with every mark of politeness and attention, and every military honour was paid to the General worthy so great a character. A captain and fifty men were sent to his quarters as his guard, which the General modestly refused accepting, as being no longer in a military character. Centinels were placed at his quarters, and the different guards of the garrison paid him the same honours as they do to a Lieutenent-General of their own nation;—They were entertained during their residence by the Governor in a most splendid and elegant manner. The Commandant, the Treasurer, the Secretary and every other Officer of his Catholic Majesty in East-Florida seemed to vie with each other in those marks of unaffected friendship which so justly characterize the Spanish nation. The General was escorted to St. John's by the Colonel Commandant of Horse, and a party of dragoons; he was received by the Officer commanding at that post with hospitality and politeness, and from thence he was attended by the Colonel Commandant through the inland navigation to the river St. Mary's where the Commodore commanding his Catholic Majesty's ships on that station received him with the flag of Spain displayed at his foretop, and saluted by the discharge of 13 cannon. After partaking of an elegant entertainment which the Commodore had provided for the occasion, he was attended by the Commodore in his barge (and again saluted by thirteen cannon) to Cumberland Island, in this State where the Colonel-Commandant of horse and the Commodore took leave of the General and Col. Hawkins. Such attention and respect as has been paid by the Governor and Officers at East-Florida to a great and beloved General, must impress the minds of the citizens of the United States with like sentiments to every Officer of his Catholic Majesty who may come among them.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) March 26.

Last Monday afternoon Governor Maxwell embarked on board the brig Commerce, Capt. Darrell, and sailed the same day for England. His Excellency was accompanied to the water side by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Brigadier-General M'Arthur, the Members of his Majesty's council, and several other gentlemen.

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A Jamaica paper says, "the representation to the King from the loyalists settled on the Bahama Islands, presents the most faithful picture of the situation of those unfortunate, persecuted men. Not only the obnoxious personage (Governor Maxwell) alluded to in that paper, but the body of the former inhabitants are said to look upon them with an invidious eye."

NEW-YORK, May 11.

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Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq; Governor.

Directors:—Nicholas Low, Daniel M'Cormick, Samuel Franklin, Thomas Randall, Robert Bowne, William Maxwell, Thomas B. Stoughton, Alexander Hamilton, Isaac Roosevelt, Comfort Sands, Joshua Waddington, John Vanderbilt.—Mr. Wadsworth, of Hartford, is a merchant of the most distinguished rank in the State of Connecticut; he is daily expected in this city, where, it is presumed, he will take up his residence.

By a gentleman lately from New-London we are informed, that several British Agents (rejected from Boston) have taken stores, and ordered the vessels with their goods round to that city.

From the latest English newspapers we have the best evidence of the alarm which has seized the various manufacturing bodies throughout England. The treatment which the Delegates have received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had its influence upon the minds of men, and meetings are advertised for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Irish resolutions; so that the intended arrangement of trade with Ireland, is likely to prove equally fatal in its consequences to Mr. Pitt, with the East-India Bill to Mr. Fox.

May 14. Last Wednesday arrived safe in this harbour, the Ship Empress of China, Captain John Green, who sailed from hence on the 24th of February 1784, arrived at Port Wampou, in the River Canton, August the 28th, and departed thence December 30. The ship had a pleasant passage, met with no gales but a little blowing weather on leaving this coast; the crew were remarkably healthy, only one man, the Carpenter, a person long invalided, died on the 15th ult. after crossing the line. On his arrival at Wampou, the British Commodore (Captain Williams) shewed Captain Green much civility; after saluting the ship, he sent an officer on board with expressions of a cordial welcome, and offers of any services in his power. On his return and touching at the Cape of Good Hope (which he left about two months ago) he was informed that the ship United States, Captain Bell, from Philadelphia, having missed his passage, had got safe into Pondicherry; the Grand Turk, from Boston, was arrived at the Cape, from whence Captain Green has brought some sheep of that country. The Empress of China, highly to the credit of her Commander and his officers, effected the voyage out and home in fourteen months and twenty-four days; Captain Green left two gentlemen, Messrs. Shaw and Randal, at Canton, to superintend the interest of the several gentlemen concerned in this judicious, eminently distinguished, and very prosperous atchievement.

Among many other articles sent from our port to China in this ship, was a considerable quantity of the root Ginseng, which used to be in such high estimation with the inhabitants of that country, that they never found it too dear. The government of China sends out 10,000 Tartar soldiers every year to gather this plant, and each is obliged to bring home two ounces of the best Ginseng gratis, and for the rest they are paid its weight in silver. Private persons are not allowed to gather it, but this odious prohibition does not prevent them. If they did not break this unjust law, they would not be able to pay for the commodities they buy in the Empire, and consequently must submit to the want of them*. From the ill behaviour of the first Europeans, visiting this country, they are now suffered only to put into and trade at the port of Wampou, in the river of Canton.

There were three British ships in Canton river. The Commanders were Captains Thomson, Gore, and Blatchford.

* *These particulars respecting Ginseng are mentioned, as a large quantity of it was sent which sold there at different prices agreeably to its condition, and being the produce of this Continent, the best quality only will command a good profit.*

A Prospect of WAR between Great-Britain and Spain.

Extract of a letter from an officer of General Style's regiment (the IIId foot, commonly called the Old Buffs) at Jamaica, dated April 12, to his relation of the Royal Highlanders in Nova-Scotia, received in four days from Shelburne, by the sloop Two Brothers, Captain Barry.

"The Spanish General, Don Galvez, having ordered possession to be taken of Rattan*, Governor Clarke is making every possible disposition to reinforce and enable Major Lowry to keep his ground; our regiment, with a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. are sailed for the Musquito Shore; and to exaggerate matters between the two nations, the Spaniards have taken a brigantine from us loaded with provisions and stores for our garrison at the Shore; and by the Governor's latest accounts from the Secretary of State in London, a considerable fleet of men of war and frigates, with a number of transports and troops are hourly expected here from England, to carry on hostilities against the Spanish Continent."

* *Ruatan or Rattan, is an island situated in the Gulf of Honduras, in North-America, lying in long. 89, W. lat. 16, 22, was planted and fortified during the war of 1740, by the British, has a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this Gulph, or Bay, for logwood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda costas; but it was thought fit to be abandoned after the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748; however, it has since that time been repossessed, although very thinly inhabited; we are told it is but very lately that there were not more than twenty-five British families on that shore.*

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Virginia, dated March 20.

"I lately had the inexpressible pleasure of visiting the illustrious General Washington, in his rural retirement, on the banks of the Potowmack. He appears to take particular pleasure in entertaining with a hospitality and politeness peculiar to himself, such officers of the army from different parts of the continent, as served under him in the late perilous and bloody war; and it was among a group of these I had the happiness of beholding him.

"But still their darling chief, the rest were aw'd,
"The rest ador'd him towering as he trod!"

How truly admirable, as well as amiable does this distinguished character appear, in these walks of solitude and philosophy, after bringing about, with the assistance of Providence, one of the greatest events that this or any other age has been witness to—Compared with him (for with comparison does *impudence* insult us) how contemptible does those Irish patriots prove themselves to be whose little souls can be captivated by the attractions of a ribband on a pension, and who successively disappear behind the curtain of corruption and eternal obscurity, like those empty bubbles that exist a moment on the surface of some shallow stream, and then vanish from the view for ever."

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampshire) May 13.

To such a pitch has British insolence arrived, that, added to their prohibiting all American vessels from entering their ports in the West-Indies, they will not suffer any American to command a British bottom, unless he can produce a certificate that he has served his Britannic Majesty during the late war: An American Captain, lately arrived here from Grenada, was thrown out of employ (after having engaged his freight, and in expectation of sailing for Europe) upon no other pretext than he was *an American*. If any American vessel happen to appear within gun-shot of any British frigate with their colours flying, they are interrogated

greateſt impertinence and very often complimented with a genteel broadſide. If they put in through diſtreſs, lack of water, &c. they are ordered to come to an anchor at ſome diſtance; when a boat is ordered on board either from their ſhipping or forts to inquire their buſineſs, and on being informed that they are in want of proviſions, &c. they will not ſuffer them to ſend their boat aſhore, but by a ſtretch of their boaſted humanity, bring it off to them in their boats, accompanied with the moſt peremptory orders for their immediate departure. Theſe are ſtubborn facts, which the warmeſt advocates for Britain cannot deny.

From the above circumſtances, the neceſſity and importance of inveſting Congreſs with full powers to regulate both internal and external commerce, muſt appear plain and obvious; and the policy of the ſeveral States acquieſcing in ſuch meaſures as they, in their wiſdom may adopt, is too clear to need any comment.

If the profeſſional patriots of this country, can unconcerned, view the ravages our common enemies are making with the trade of this country; if they can fold their arms, and ſeated in their affluence, ſing a requiem to themſelves, and careleſsly view the ſurrounding waves, foaming deſtruction; the REAL PATRIOT—the man who has the welfare of his country at heart, muſt behold it in a very ſerious light; and will uſe his influence to effect a redreſs of the many grievances his country at preſent groans under.

WORCESTER, May 12.

We hear that the neſt of villains who have ſo long practiſed altering Pierce's final ſettlement Notes, and other continental and governmental ſecurities—alſo forging notes of hand, &c. is broken up, and a large number of them deteſted and committed to priſon, in the State of New-Hampſhire. It is ſaid that this detection aroſe in conſequence of Congreſs offering five hundred dollars reward, for a diſcovery; one of the principal actors in this infamous buſineſs turned State's evidence in hopes of receiving the money.

St. Pauls advice to the Colloſſions, reſpecting female appearance in the churches, ſeems to be now literally followed.—"*Let the women be covered.*"

NEWPORT, May 21.

By late Advices from the Weſt-Indies we learn, That ſeveral Frigates are ſtationed at the Engliſh Iſlands, for the Purpoſe of keeping out all American Bottoms, and totally excluding them from trading there; and that in Conſequence of this Regulation, ſeveral Sail of Veſſels were obliged to weigh Anchor again immediately after their Arrival, and proceed for other Ports.

It is confidently aſſerted that the Court of London has poſitively determined not to give up the Poſts on our Frontiers, alledging that the United States have not complied with the Terms of the Treaty.

The Charleſton Library Society, in South-Carolina, ſome Time ſince addreſſed a Letter to the Marquis de la Fayette on the Subject of his Admiſſion as an honorary Member of their Society:—The following is the Marquis's Anſwer thereto, addreſſed to the Preſident, dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1784:

"In the flattering Attention of the Charleſton Library Society, I heartily lament that the Mark of their Kindneſs has not been earlier acknowledged: Your obliging Letter having twice croſſed the Atlantic, it remained only for me to hope my perſonal Thanks might apologize for the accidental Delay; but to my great Mortification, Sir, I now am obliged to poſtpone my intended Viſit to the Southern States and on my Return, a Period not far diſtant, I ſhall certainly land in the City where the Feelings of my Zeal firſt mingled with the lively Sentiments of my Gratitude.

"Enlightened Liberty being the firſt of Bleſſings, it is pleaſing to her Lovers in general, and ſtill more ſo to me in particular, when Learning and Science flouriſh upon a Spot where our American Cauſe met ſuch gallant Supporters—Such noble Martyrs, and where both Sexes vied with each other in Patriotiſm.

"With moſt grateful Wiſhes for the Society which have been pleaſed to admit me as a Member, I have the Honor to be, very reſpectfully, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble Servant, LA FAYETTE."

Some Comments have appeared (ſays a late London Paper) on the Choice of Mr. Temple. Perhaps the Selection was right. He has ſo conducted himſelf in the Diſpute, that no Whig can call him a Tory, and no Tory a Whig.—He was on both Sides and on neither.—Perhaps this is the proper Character for a Conſul.

By a Ship arrived at Portſmouth, in 40 Days from Breſt, the Conſul of France, reſiding in Boſton, has received the pleaſing Intelligence of the happy Delivery of her Majeſty of France, of a Prince, on whom has been conferred the Title of DUKE OF NORMANDY.

Laſt Friday died, in the 26th Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH CLARK, Wife of Mr. LAWRENCE CLARK.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, A. D. 1785.

An ACT to prevent the Collectors of Taxes from depreciating the Draught by Order of the General Aſſembly drawn upon the General Treaſury.

WHEREAS from the Scarcity of circulating Caſh, and the many Demands againſt the State, no Money is paid into the General Treaſury, the ſame being abſorbed by the Collectors purchaſing up Draughts upon the General Treaſury at a very conſiderable Diſcount, whereby the Credit of the State is much hurt and Individuals are great Sufferers.

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Firſt Day of June next, the General Treaſurer ſhall not receive of any Collector of Taxes any Order or Draught upon the General Treaſury in Payment or Diſcharge of any Rate or Tax, unleſs the ſame be in the Name of ſuch Collector, or the Collector has received the ſame at the full Value thereof, agreeable to the Sum expreſſed in the ſaid Draught; and in Order to aſcertain the Truth the General Treaſurer ſhall previous to his receiving the ſame in Payment or Diſcharge of any Rate or Tax, adminiſter the following Oath or Affirmation unto ſuch Collector:—"You A. B. do in the Preſence of "Almighty God, moſt ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that "the Draughts or Orders by you here preſented, have "been received by you at the full Value or Sum as in "ſaid Draughts or Orders expreſſed; and that you have "not made any Diſcount on the ſame directly or indirectly, to leſſen the Value thereof, ſo help you God (or and "this Engagement you make and give upon the Peril of "the Penalty of Perjury.")

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Collector or Collectors of Taxes ſhall after the Firſt Day of June next, purchaſe or receive of any Individual any Draught or Order upon the General Treaſury for a leſs Sum than is in ſaid Draught or Order expreſſed, in Order to make Gain and Lucre thereby, and ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted by Indictment before any Court of Record in this State, that ſuch Collector or Collectors ſhall forfeit to the full Amount of ſuch Draught or Order by them ſo purchaſed (or received of any Individual at a Diſcount) to and for the Uſe of this State; and ſhall be forever thereafter rendered incapable of ſuſtaining any Office within this State, either civil or military. Provided ſuch Proſecution be had againſt ſuch Collector or Collectors within Twelve Months after the Crime committed: And that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport Mercury and Providence Gazette.

A true Copy:
Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Secry.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 21.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers,	Virginia.
Sloop William, E. Dillingham,	Maryland.
Schooner William, F. Harris,	Connecticut.
Sloop Dove. J. Phillips,	South-Carolina.
CLEARED,	*For*
Brigantine Deſire, W. Taggart,	Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Whim, D. Squires,	Fiſhing.
Brigantine Polly, W. Cornell,	Maſſachuſetts.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Nancy, J. Graves,	Virginia.

To be LET, by the Month or Year,

A ſtout Negro Boy, ſixteen Years old, is uſed to Houſe-Work, underſtands the Care of a Horſe, &c. &c. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 18th May, 1785.

For NORTH-CAROLINA,

The SLOOP OLIVE-BRANCH, ISAAC ALLEN, Maſter,

NOW lying at the Wharf late Simon Peaſe's—Will ſail the latter End of next Week.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board, or to Mr. Robert Stoddard.

Newport, May 19, 1785.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Subſcribers being by the Hon. General Aſſembly appointed a Committee, to examine and adjuſt the Demands againſt the Eſtate of CHARLES SLOCUM, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet for that Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Mr. John Lawton, in the City of Newport, on the Second Tueſday in June next—The Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to attend at the Time affixed, and exhibit their reſpective Demands.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JOHN TOPHAM.

May 1, 1785.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.—Newport, May 12, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. the General Aſſembly, paſſed at their laſt Seſſion, the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS RICHARDSON, late of the City of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, in and for the ſaid State, on the Fourth Monday in June next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Petition of the Executors to the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Richardſon, now pending before the General Aſſembly for an Act of Inſolvency, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Dep. Secry.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen

are now opened, at that elegant and airy Seat belonging to JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,
And moſt obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The very beſt of STABLING and PASTURE for Horſes.

Newport, 30th April, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably, the HULL of a Veſſel juſt launched, having her Carpenters and Joiners Work completed, of the following Dimenſions, 50 Feet Keel, 20 Feet Beam, and 8 Feet Hold. Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 25th Day of Auguſt next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Poſſeſſion to be given in the Month of March next,

THE valuable FARM and Country Seat, at Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, late belonging to Gervas Elam, deceaſed——containing about 130 Acres of excellent Land, ſuitable for Meadow, Paſture or Grain, on which is a fine young Apple Orchard.—It lies on the public Road, Five Miles from Newport, adjoining to Land late belonging to Metcalf Bowler, Eſq; and upon the Sea or Sound, called the Secunnett Paſſage—having a gradual Deſcent to the Water.

The Buildings are in good Order, and conſiſt of a large and commodious new built Frame Houſe, two Stories high, having a ſpacious Paſſage and four Rooms on one Floor, with Cellars and Garrets complete, and ſundry other Out-Buildings—the whole ſituated on an Eminence which commands a pleaſingly varied and extenſive Proſpect over a beautiful wooded Country and the boundleſs Ocean.

A conſiderable Stream of freſh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which has full ſufficient to render it capable of being converted to the moſt uſeful Purpoſes, and in a peculiar Manner to thoſe of Elegance and Pleaſure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, beſides the Conveniencies of Fiſhing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during moſt Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore more than ſufficient to manure the Whole.

Theſe Advantages added to the pleaſant healthy Situation of this Farm in ſo open and airy a Part of the Iſland, renders it an eligable Spot for thoſe who wiſh to retire from Buſineſs, or recover the Effects of a long Reſidence in the warm and ſultry Climates of the Weſt-Indies or Southern States.

ALSO,

Will be ſold, at public Auction, at the Houſe of Mathew Allen, Innholder, in North-Kingſtown, on Monday the 22d Day of Auguſt.—Poſſeſſion alſo to be given in the Month of March next, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed,

An excellent Farm or Tract of Land,

in North-Kingſtown, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, joining upon Biſſel's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockray—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houſes and Out-Buildings thereon, at preſent in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be ſold together, or in Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Landing, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very ſuitable for a Landing, to ſhip Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Neceſſaries for the Farm or adjacent Country, and becomes a Place of Conſequence which will require but little Expence to have every Convenience to make it completely ſo.

The excellent Quality of the Lands in Boſton Neck, in the Narraganſet, is too well known to require its being mentioned now.—This Farm being ſituated in the moſt pleaſant and fertile Part, will be a ſufficient Recommendation to thoſe who wiſh to become Purchaſers, and renders a more particular Deſcription unneceſſary.

The Premiſes may be ſeen by applying to the Tenants—and for further Particulars to John Hadwen, No. 273, Thames-ſtreet, in Newport, or to

SAMUEL ELAM, Adminiſtrator.

1ſt May, 1785.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and now ſelling by

BREESE & MALBONE,

At the Shop lately improved by Meſſrs. MASON & MALBONE.

BROADCLOTHS,	Diaper Table-Cloths,
Caſſimeres,	A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Wiltons,	Lawns and Muſlins,
Serges,	Black Sattins,
Sattinets,	Luteſtrings,
Shalloons,	Black and white Mode,
Calimancoes,	Sarſnets,
Tammies,	Silk Stockings,
Royal Ribb,	Silk and Cotton ditto,
Jeans,	Cotton and Thread ditto,
Fuſtians,	Sattinet Shoes,
Ruſſia Drab,	Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Marſeilles Quilting,	Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Drawboys,	Raiſins,
Calicoes,	Currants,
Iriſh Linens,	Loaf Sugar,
Checks,	
Sheeting,	

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt Favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

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An ACT to prevent the Collectors of Taxes from depreciating the Draught by Order of the General Aſſembly drawn upon the General Treaſury.

WHEREAS from the Scarcity of circulating Caſh, and the many Demands againſt the State, no Money is paid into the General Treaſury, the ſame being abſorbed by the Collectors purchaſing up Draughts upon the General Treaſury at a very conſiderable Diſcount, whereby the Credit of the State is much hurt and Individuals are great Sufferers.

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Firſt Day of June next, the General Treaſurer ſhall not receive of any Collector of Taxes any Order or Draught upon the General Treaſury in Payment or Diſcharge of any Rate or Tax, unleſs the ſame be in the Name of ſuch Collector, or the Collector has received the ſame at the full Value thereof, agreeable to the Sum expreſſed in the ſaid Draught; and in Order to aſcertain the Truth the General Treaſurer ſhall previous to his receiving the ſame in Payment or Diſcharge of any Rate or Tax, adminiſter the following Oath or Affirmation unto ſuch Collector:—"You A. B. do in the Preſence of "Almighty God, moſt ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that "the Draughts or Orders by you here preſented, have "been received by you at the full Value or Sum as in "ſaid Draughts or Orders expreſſed; and that you have "not made any Diſcount on the ſame directly or indirectly, to leſſen the Value thereof, ſo help you God (or and "this Engagement you make and give upon the Peril of "the Penalty of Perjury.")

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Collector or Collectors of Taxes ſhall after the Firſt Day of June next, purchaſe or receive of any Individual any Draught or Order upon the General Treaſury for a leſs Sum than is in ſaid Draught or Order expreſſed, in Order to make Gain and Lucre thereby, and ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted by Indictment before any Court of Record in this State, that ſuch Collector or Collectors ſhall forfeit to the full Amount of ſuch Draught or Order by them ſo purchaſed (or received of any Individual at a Diſcount) to and for the Uſe of this State; and ſhall be forever thereafter rendered incapable of ſuſtaining any Office within this State, either civil or military. Provided ſuch Proſecution be had againſt ſuch Collector or Collectors within Twelve Months after the Crime committed: And that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport Mercury and Providence Gazette.

A true Copy:
Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 21.*

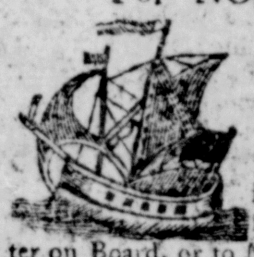
INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers,	Virginia.
Sloop William, E. Dillingham,	Maryland.
Schooner William, F. Harris,	Connecticut.
Sloop Dove. J. Phillips,	South-Carolina.
CLEARED,	*For*
Brigantine Deſire, W. Taggart,	Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Whim, D. Squires,	Fiſhing.
Brigantine Polly, W. Cornell,	Maſſachuſetts.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Nancy, J. Graves,	Virginia.

To be LET, by the Month or Year,

A ſtout Negro Boy, ſixteen Years old, is uſed to Houſe-Work, underſtands the Care of a Horſe, &c. &c. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 18th May, 1785.

For NORTH-CAROLINA,



The SLOOP OLIVE-BRANCH, ISAAC ALLEN, Maſter,

NOW lying at the Wharf late Simon Peaſe's—Will ſail the latter End of next Week.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board, or to Mr. Robert Stoddard.

Newport, May 19, 1785.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

THE Subſcribers being by the Hon. General Aſſembly appointed a Committee, to examine and adjuſt the Demands againſt the Eſtate of CHARLES SLOCUM, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet for that Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Mr. John Lawton, in the City of Newport, on the Second Tueſday in June next—The Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to attend at the Time affixed, and exhibit their reſpective Demands.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JOHN TOPHAM.

May 1, 1785.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.—Newport, May 12, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. the General Aſſembly, paſſed at their laſt Seſſion, the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS RICHARDSON, late of the City of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, in and for the ſaid State, on the Fourth Monday in June next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Petition of the Executors to the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Richardſon, now pending before the General Aſſembly for an Act of Inſolvency, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Dep. Sec'ry.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen

are now opened, at that elegant and airy Seat belonging to JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,
And moſt obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The very beſt of STABLING and PASTURE for Horſes.

Newport, 30th April, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably, the HULL of a Veſſel juſt launched, having her Carpenters and Joiners Work completed, of the following Dimenſions, 50 Feet Keel, 20 Feet Beam, and 8 Feet Hole. Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 15th Day of Auguſt next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Poſſeſſion to be given in the Month of March next,

THE valuable FARM and Country Seat, at Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, late belonging to Gervas Elam, deceaſed——containing about 150 Acres of excellent Land, ſuitable for Meadow, Paſture or Grain, on which is a fine young Apple Orchard.—It lies on the public Road, Five Miles from Newport, adjoining to Land late belonging to Metcalf Bowler, Eſq; and upon the Sea or Sound, called the Secunnett Paſſage—having a gradual Deſcent to the Water.

The Buildings are in good Order, and conſiſt of a large and commodious new built Frame Houſe, two Stories high, having a ſpacious Paſſage and four Rooms on one Floor, with Cellars and Garrets complete, and ſundry other Out-Buildings—the whole ſituated on an Eminence which commands a pleaſingly varied and extenſive Proſpect over a beautiful wooded Country and the boundleſs Ocean.

A conſiderable Stream of freſh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which is full ſufficient to render it capable of being converted to the moſt uſeful Purpoſes, and in a peculiar Manner to thoſe of Elegance and Pleaſure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, beſides the Conveniencies of Fiſhing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during moſt Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore more than ſufficient to manure the Whole.

Theſe Advantages added to the pleaſant healthy Situation of this Farm in ſo open and airy a Part of the Iſland, renders it an eligable Spot for thoſe who wiſh to retire from Buſineſs, or recover the Effects of a long Reſidence in the warm and ſultry Climates of the Weſt-Indies or Southern States.

ALSO,

Will be ſold, at public Auction, at the Houſe of Mathew Allen, Innholder, in North-Kingſtown, on Monday the 22d Day of Auguſt.—Poſſeſſion alſo to be given in the Month of March next, being Part of the Eſtate of Gervas Elam, deceaſed,

An excellent Farm or Tract of Land,

in North-Kingſtown, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, joining upon Biſſel's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockray—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houſes and Out-Buildings thereon, at preſent in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be ſold together, or in Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Landing, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very ſuitable for a Landing, to ſhip Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Neceſſaries for the Farm or adjacent Country, and becomes a Place of Conſequence which will require but little Expence to have every Convenience to make it completely ſo.

The excellent Quality of the Lands in Boſton Neck, in the Narraganſet, is too well known to require its being mentioned now.—This Farm being ſituated in the moſt pleaſant and fertile Part, will be a ſufficient Recommendation to thoſe who wiſh to become Purchaſers, and renders a more particular Deſcription unneceſſary.

The Premiſes may be ſeen by applying to the Tenants—and for further Particulars to John Hadwen, No. 273, Thames-ſtreet, in Newport, or to

SAMUEL ELAM, Adminiſtrator.

1ſt May, 1785.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and now ſelling by

BREESE & MALBONE,

At the Shop lately improved by Meſſrs. MASON & MALBONE.

BROADCLOTHS,
Caſſimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fuſtians,
Ruſſia Drab,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Iriſh Linens,
Checks,
Sheeting,
Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muſlins,
Black Sattins,
Lutestrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarſnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raiſins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt Favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

greateſt impertinence and very often complimented with a genteel broadſide. If they put in through diſtreſs, lack of water, &c. they are ordered to come to an anchor at ſome diſtance; when a boat is ordered on board either from their ſhipping or forts to inquire their buſineſs, and on being informed that they are in want of proviſions, &c. they will not ſuffer them to ſend their boat aſhore, but by a ſtretch of their boaſted humanity, bring it off to them in their boats, accompanied with the moſt peremptory orders for their immediate departure. These are ſtubborn facts, which the warmeſt advocates for Britain cannot deny.

From the above circumſtances, the neceſſity and importance of inveſting Congreſs with full powers to regulate both internal and external commerce, muſt appear plain and obvious; and the policy of the ſeveral States acquieſcing in ſuch meaſures as they, in their wiſdom may adopt, is too clear to need any comment.

If the profeſſional patriots of this country, can unconcerned, view the ravages our common enemies are making with the trade of this country; if they can fold their arms, and ſeated in their affluence, ſing a requiem to themſelves, and careleſsly view the ſurrounding waves, foaming deſtruction; the REAL PATRIOT--the man who has the welfare of his country at heart, muſt behold it in a very ſerious light; and will uſe his influence to effect a redreſs of the many grievances his country at preſent groans under.

WORCESTER, May 12.

We hear that the neſt of villains who have ſo long practiſed altering Pierce's final ſettlement Notes, and other continental and governmental ſecurities—alſo forging notes of hand, &c. is broken up, and a large number of them deteſted and committed to priſon, in the State of New-Hampſhire. It is ſaid that this detection aroſe in conſequence of Congreſs offering five hundred dollars reward, for a diſcovery; one of the principal actors in this infamous buſineſs turned State's evidence in hopes of receiving the money.

St. Pauls advice to the Colloſſions, reſpecting female appearance in the churches, ſeems to be now literally followed.—"*Let the women be covered.*"

NEWPORT, May 21.

By late Advices from the Weſt-Indies we learn, That ſeveral Frigates are ſtationed at the Engliſh Iſlands, for the Purpoſe of keeping out all American Bottoms, and totally excluding them from trading there; and that in Conſequence of this Regulation, ſeveral Sail of Veſſels were obliged to weigh Anchor again immediately after their Arrival, and proceed for other Ports.

It is confidently aſſerted that the Court of London has poſitively determined not to give up the Poſts on our Frontiers, alledging that the United States have not complied with the Terms of the Treaty.

The Charleſton Library Society, in South-Carolina, ſome Time ſince addreſſed a Letter to the Marquis de la Fayette on the Subject of his Admiſſion as an honorary Member of their Society:—The following is the Marquis's Anſwer thereto, addreſſed to the Preſident, dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1784:

"In the flattering Attention of the Charleſton Library Society, I heartily lament that the Mark of their Kindneſs has not been earlier acknowledged: Your obliging Letter having twice croſſed the Atlantic, it remained only for me to hope my perſonal Thanks might apologize for the accidental Delay; but to my great Mortification, Sir, I now am obliged to poſtpone my intended Viſit to the Southern States and on my Return, a Period not far diſtant, I ſhall certainly land in the City where the Feelings of my Zeal firſt mingled with the lively Sentiments of my Gratitude.

"Enlightened Liberty being the firſt of Bleſſings, it is pleaſing to her Lovers in general, and ſtill more ſo to me in particular, when Learning and Science flouriſh upon a Spot where our American Cauſe met ſuch gallant Supporters—Such noble Martyrs, and where both Sexes vied with each other in Patriotiſm.

"With moſt grateful Wiſhes for the Society which have been pleaſed to admit me as a Member, I have the Honor to be, very reſpectfully, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble Servant, LA FAYETTE."

Some Comments have appeared (ſays a late London Paper) on the Choice of Mr. Temple. Perhaps the Selection was right. He has ſo conducted himſelf in the Diſpute, that no Whig can call him a Tory, and no Tory a Whig.—He was on both Sides and on neither.—Perhaps this is the proper Character for a Conſul.

By a Ship arrived at Portſmouth, in 40 Days from Breſt, the Conſul of France, reſiding in Boſton, has received the pleaſing Intelligence of the happy Delivery of her Majeſty of France, of a Prince, on whom has been conferred the Title of DUKE OF NORMANDY.

Laſt Friday died, in the 26th Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH CLARK, Wife of Mr. LAWRENCE CLARK.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, A. D. 1785.

An ACT to prevent the Collectors of Taxes from depreciating the Draught by Order of the General Aſſembly drawn upon the General Treaſury.

WHEREAS from the Scarcity of circulating Caſh, and the many Demands againſt the State, no Money is paid into the General Treaſury, the ſame being abſorbed by the Collectors purchaſing up Draughts upon the Genetal Treaſury at a very conſiderable Diſcount, whereby the Credit of the State is much hurt and Individuals are great Sufferers.

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Firſt Day of June next, the General Treaſurer ſhall not receive of any Collector of Taxes any Order or Draught upon the General Treaſury in Payment or Diſcharge of any Rate or Tax, unleſs the ſame be in the Name of ſuch Collector, or the Collector has received the ſame at the full Value thereof, agreeable to the Sum expreſſed in the ſaid Draught; and in Order to aſcertain the Truth the General Treaſurer ſhall previous to his receiving the ſame in Payment or Diſcharge of any Rate or Tax, adminiſter the following Oath or Affirmation unto ſuch Collector:—"You A. B. do in the Preſence of "Almighty God, moſt ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that "the Draughts or Orders by you here preſented, have "been received by you at the full Value or Sum as in "ſaid Draughts or Orders expreſſed; and that you have "not made any Diſcount on the ſame directly or indirectly, to leſſen the Value thereof, ſo help you God (or and "this Engagement you make and give upon the Peril of "the Penalty of Perjury.")

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A true Copy:
Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 21.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers,	Virginia.
Sloop William, E. Dillingham,	Maryland.
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CLEARED,	*For*
Brigantine Deſire, W. Taggart,	Hiſpaniola.
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Brigantine Polly, W. Cornell,	Maſſachuſetts.
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To be LET, by the Month or Year,

A ſtout Negro Boy, ſixteen Years old, is uſed to Houſe-Work, underſtands the Care of a Horſe, &c. &c. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 18th May, 1785.

For NORTH CAROLINA,

The SLOOP **OLIVE-BRANCH**, ISAAC ALLEN, Maſter, Now lying at the Wharf late Simon Peaſe's—Will ſail the latter End of next Week.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board, or to Mr. Robert Stoddard.

Newport, May 19, 1785.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

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GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JOHN TOPHAM.

May 1, 1785.

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PURSUANT to an Act of the Hon. the General Aſſembly, paſſed at their laſt Seſſion, the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS RICHARDSON, late of the City of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, in and for the ſaid State, on the Fourth Monday in June next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Petition of the Executors to the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Richardſon, now pending before the General Aſſembly for an Act of Inſolvency, ſhould not be granted.

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N. B. The very beſt of STABLING and PASTURE for Horſes.

Newport, 30th April, 1783.

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably, the HULL of a Veſſel juſt launched, having her Carpenters and Joiners Work completed, of the following Dimenſions, 50 Feet Keel, 20 Feet Beam, and 8 Feet Hole. Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

Newport, April 2, 1785.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 15th Day of Auguſt next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Poſſeſſion to be given the Month of March next,

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A conſiderable Stream of freſh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which has full ſufficient to render it capable of being converted to the moſt uſeful Purpoſes, and in a peculiar Manner to thoſe of Elegance and Pleaſure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, beſides the Conveniencies of Fiſhing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during moſt Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore more than ſufficient to manure the Whole.

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The advantageous Situation of this Landing, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very ſuitable for a Landing, to ſhip Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Neceſſaries for the Farm or adjacent Country, and becomes a Place of Conſequence which will require but little Expence to have every Convenience to make it completely ſo.

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1ſt May, 1785.

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BROADCLOTHS,
Caſſimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fuſtians,
Ruſſia Drab,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Iriſh Linens,
Checks,
Sheeting,
Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muſlins,
Black Sattins,
Luteſtrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarſnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raiſins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of HARD-W[illegible]

Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken for any [illegible] above Articles.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt Favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Season; which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

From the [*British*] UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. QUIN's Account of SCOTLAND.

THIS Actor being once aſked if he had ever been in Scotland, and how he liked the people: "If you mean (replied he) the lower order of them, I ſhall be at a loſs to anſwer you; for I had no farther acquaintance with them than by the ſmell.—As for the nobility, they are numerous, and for the moſt part proud and beggarly. I remember when I croſſed from the North of Ireland, into their d----d country, I came to a little wretched village conſiſting of a dozen huts, in the ſtile of the Hottentots, the principal of which was an Inn, and kept by an Earl. I was mounted on a ſhrivelled Quadruped, for there was no certainty of calling it, horſe, mare, or gelding, much like a North Wales goat, but rather larger and without horns. The whole village was up in an inſtant to ſalute me, ſuppoſing from the elegance of my appearance, that I muſt be ſome perſon of a large fortune and great family. The Earl ran and took hold of my ſtirrup while I diſmounted; then turning to his eldeſt ſon, who ſtood by without breeches, ſaid, "My Lord, do you take the gentleman's horſe to the ſtable, and deſire your ſiſter, Lady Betty to draw him a pint of twopenny; for I ſuppoſe ſo great a man will ha' the beſt ligour i' the whole hoos.'—I was obliged (continued Quin) to ſtay here the whole night, and to make a ſupper of rotten potatoes and ſtinking eggs; the old Nobleman was indeed very complaiſant, and made me accept his own bed. I cannot ſay that the dormitory was the beſt in the world, for there was nothing but an old box to ſit upon in the room, and there were neither ſheets nor curtains to the bed. Lady Betty was kind enough to apologize for the apartment, aſſuring me, "Many perſons of great degnaty had frequently ſlept in it, and that though the blonkets luck'd ſae block, it was not quit four yeers ſin they had been waſhed by the Coonteſs her mother, and Lady Matilda Caroline Amelia Elconora Sophia, one of her younger Siſters."—She then wiſhed me a good night, and ſaid, that, "the Viſcount her brother would take particular care to groaſe my boots."

THOSE Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for News-Papers, Advertiſements, &c. (particularly thoſe in the Country) are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment. HENRY BARBER.

Newport, May 14, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of TIMOTHY FALES, late of Briſtol, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to HANNAH FALES, Adminiſtratrix.

Briſtol, May 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon, } Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
New-England Ditto,
Brandy,
Draught and Caſe Geneva,
Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea, } Teas.
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Allſpice,
Pepper and Ginger,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Rice,
Oil,
Muſtard,
Hair Powder & Starch,
Soap and Candles,
Copperas,
Allum,
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,
Wrapping Paper,
Indigo,
Pipes by the Groſs,
Powder and Shot,
A Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.

ALSO,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Connell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 7, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WALTER EASTON,

At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick-Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, April 16, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wanted the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Jacob Iſaacks, Broker,

INFORMS thoſe that want, that he can ſupply them with Veſſels from 40 to 170 Tons.

He has alſo for Sale,

Molaſſes and Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Green Coffee by the Bag—Indigo—and the beſt of ROCK SALT.

He alſo buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-England States.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subſcriber deſires all thoſe that have any Demands on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceaſed, to call on him for Settlement; and requeſts all that are indebted to ſaid Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing the Accounts of ſaid Company as ſoon as poſſible.

In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

JOHN COOKE

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq;——Cheap for Caſh—amongſt which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Bread cloths and Caſſimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fuſtians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarſnets of all Colours,
Faſhionable Luteſtrings, & Perſians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and ſtriped Muſlins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hoſe,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Ruſſia and Iriſh 5-4ths Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Lineas,
Brown and ſtriped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies faſhionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Faſhionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Faſhionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of NAILS and PEWTER.
Freſh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

WALTER CHANNING,

An additional and elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the New-Lane—Conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS and Caſſimeres of faſhionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintzes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Taffaties, and Sarſnetts,

Silk Tiſſues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fuſtians, Nankeens, Princeſs Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Iriſh Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckabuck,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Buſonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worſted Hoſe, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elaſtic Hat-Bands,

Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marſeilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Perſian Coats,

Hoſe's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glaſs, & Painters Colours,

Faſhionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cuttoes, and Penknives—beſt Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—beſides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS imported from London, warranted good, to be ſold, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Newport, viz.

EARLY Turner Peas, the earlieſt ever imported—Early Nicolas Ditto—Early Charleton Ditto—Dwarf Marrowfatt Ditto—Buſh Peas—Engliſh Beans—Early Collyflower—Early Yorkſhire Cabbage—Sugar Loaf Ditto—Batterſea Ditto—Green Savoy Ditto—Sweet Majorom—Sweet Thyme—Orange Carrot—Scarlet Beet—Onion—Large Parſnip—Early Turnip—Scarlet Radiſh—Cabbage Lettice—Scoſſa Ditto—Sallary—Coucumber, &c. &c.

Alſo Clover Seed—Herd's and Burden Graſs Ditto—and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ETHAN CLARKE,

At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

Alſo Anchors of any Size.

From the [British] UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. QUIN's Account of SCOTLAND.

THIS Actor being once aſked if he had ever been in Scotland, and how he liked the people: "If you mean (replied he) the lower order of them, I ſhall be at a loſs to anſwer you; for I had no farther acquaintance with them than by the ſmell.—As for the nobility, they are numerous, and for the moſt part proud and beggarly. I remember when I croſſed from the North of Ireland, into their d----d country, I came to a little wretched village conſiſting of a dozen huts, in the ſtile of the Hottentots, the principal of which was an Inn, and kept by an Earl. I was mounted on a ſhrivelled Quadruped, for there was no certainty of calling it, horſe, mare, or gelding, much like a North Wales goat, but rather larger and without horns. The whole village was up in an inſtant to ſalute me, ſuppoſing from the elegance of my appearance, that I muſt be ſome perſon of a large fortune and great family. The Earl ran and took hold of my ſtirrup while I diſmounted; then turning to his eldeſt ſon, who ſtood by without breeches, ſaid, "My Lord, do you take the gentleman's horſe to the ſtable, and deſire your ſiſter, Lady Betty to draw him a pint of twopenny; for I ſuppoſe ſo great a man will ha' the beſt ligour i' the whole hoos.'—I was obliged (continued Quin) to ſtay here the whole night, and to make a ſupper of rotten potatoes and ſtinking eggs; the old Nobleman was indeed very complaiſant, and made me accept his own bed. I cannot ſay that the dormitory was the beſt in the world, for there was nothing but an old box to ſit upon in the room, and there were neither ſheets nor curtains to the bed. Lady Betty was kind enough to apologize for the apartment, aſſuring me, "Many perſons of great degnaty had frequently ſlept in it, and that though the blonkets luck'd ſae block, it was not quit four yeers ſin they had been waſhed by the Coonteſs her mother, and Lady Matilda Caroline Amelia Elconora Sophia, one of her younger Siſters."—She then wiſhed me a good night, and ſaid, that, "the Viſcount her brother would take particular care to groaſe my boots."

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Newport, May 14, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of TIMOTHY FALES, late of Briſtol, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

HANNAH FALES, Adminiſtratrix.

Briſtol, May 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon, } Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
New-England Ditto,
Brandy,
Draught and Caſe Geneva,
Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea, } Teas.
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Alſpice,
Pepper and Ginger,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Rice,
Oil,
Muſtard,
Hair Powder & Starch,
Soap and Candles,
Copperas,
Allum,
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,
Wrapping Paper,
Indigo,
Pipes by the Groſs,
Powder and Shot,
A Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.

ALSO,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Connell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.

Newport, March 7, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WALTER EASTON,

At his Shop, next Door South of the Brick-Market,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, April 16, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wanted the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Jacob Iſaacks, Broker,

INFORMS thoſe that want, that he can ſupply them with Veſſels from 40 to 170 Tons.

He has alſo for Sale,

Moliaſſes and Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Green Coffee by the Bag—Indigo—and the beſt of ROCK SALT.

He alſo buys and ſells Public Securities and final Settlements of the New-gland States.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

TAKE NOTICE!

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In behalf of the Heirs,

FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 26th March, 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

JOHN COOKE

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq;——Cheap for Caſh—amongſt which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Broad cloths and Caſſimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Skalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fuſtians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarſnets of all Colours,
Faſhionable Luteſtrings, & Perſians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and ſtriped Muſlins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hoſe,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Ruſſia and Iriſh 5-4ths Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and ſtriped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies faſhionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Faſhionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Faſhionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of NAILS and PEWTER.
Freſh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

WALTER CHANNING,

An additional and elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the New-Lane—Conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS and Caſſimeres of faſhionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintſes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Taffaties, and Sarſnetts,

Silk Tiſſues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fuſtians, Nankeens, Princeſs Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Iriſh Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckabuck,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Buſonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worſted Hoſe, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elaſtic Hat-Bands,

Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marſeilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Perſian Coats,

Hoſe's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glaſs, & Painters Colours,

Faſhionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cuttoes, and Penknives—beſt Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—beſides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS imported from London, warranted good, to be ſold, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Newport, viz.

EARLY Turner Peas, the earlieſt ever imported—Early Nicolas Ditto—Early Charleton Ditto—Dwarf Marrowfatt Ditto—Buſh Peas—Engliſh Beans—Early Collyflower—Early Yorkſhire Cabbage—Sugar Loaf Ditto—Batterſea Ditto—Green Savoy Ditto—Sweet Majorom—Sweet Thyme—Orange Carrot—Scarlet Beet—Onion—Large Parſnip—Early Turnip—Scarlet Radiſh—Cabbage Lettice—Seliſia Ditto—Sallary—Coucumber, &c. &c.

Alſo Clover Seed—Herd's and Burden Graſs Ditto—and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ETHAN CLARKE,

At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

Alſo Anchors of any Size.